

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1. (Canceled)

Claim 2. (Previously Presented) The in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein the first electrode includes data electrode and the second electrode includes common electrode.

Claim 3. (Canceled)

Claim 4. (Previously Presented) The in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein the passivation layer includes one of SiNx and SiOx.

Claim 5. (Currently Amended) An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device comprising:

first and second substrates;

a plurality of gate and data bus lines defining pixel regions and arranged on the first substrate;

a common line in the pixel region, the common line and the data bus lines having a crossing relationship;

a pair of first and second electrodes parallel to each other applying plane electric fields in the pixel regions; and

a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;

wherein  $d\Delta n$  is in the range of  $0.29\text{-}0.36\mu\text{m}$  and transmittance is greater than or equal to 60 percent, where  $d$  is the thickness of the liquid crystal layer, and  $\Delta n$  is the refractive anisotropy of the liquid crystal molecule;

a plurality of thin film transistors adjacent respective cross points of the gate and data bus lines, each of the thin film transistors including a gate electrode, a gate insulator, a semiconductor layer, and source and drain electrodes;

a passivation layer on the thin film transistors; and

a first alignment layer on the passivation layer;

wherein the first alignment layer comprises one of  $\text{SiO}_2$ , polyvinylalcohol and polyamic acid; and

wherein the thickness of the liquid crystal depends on the light transmittance and the color-shift.

Claims 6-7. (Canceled)

Claim 8. (Previously Presented) The in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, further comprising:

a black matrix for preventing light from leaking around the TFTs, gate bus line, and data bus line;

a color filter layer on the second substrate; and

a second alignment layer on the color filter layer.

Claim 9. (Previously Presented) The in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to claim 8, wherein the second alignment layer comprises one of polyimide, SiO<sub>2</sub>, polyvinylalcohol and polyamic acid.

Claims 10-12 (Canceled)

Claim 13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the first electrode includes data electrode and the second electrode includes common electrode.

Claim 14. (Canceled)

Claim 15. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the passivation layer includes one of SiN<sub>x</sub> and SiO<sub>x</sub>.

Claim 16. (Currently Amended) A method of making an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device having first and second substrates, the method comprising the steps of:

forming a plurality of gate and data bus lines defining pixel regions and arranged on the first substrate;

forming a common line in the pixel region, the common line and the data bus lines having a crossing relationship;

forming a pair of first and second electrodes parallel to each other applying plane electric fields in the pixel regions; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;

wherein  $d\Delta n$  is in the range of  $0.29\text{-}0.36\mu\text{m}$  and transmittance is greater than or equal to 60 percent, where  $d$  is the thickness of the liquid crystal layer, and  $\Delta n$  is the refractive anisotropy of the liquid crystal molecule;

forming a plurality of thin film transistors adjacent respective cross points of the gate and data bus lines, each of the thin film transistors including a gate electrode, a gate insulator, a semiconductor layer, and source and drain electrodes;

forming a passivation layer on the thin film transistors; and

forming a first alignment layer on the passivation layer;

wherein the first alignment layer comprises one of  $\text{SiO}_2$ , polyvinylalcohol and polyamic acid; and

wherein the thickness of the liquid crystal depends on the light transmittance and the color-shift.

Claims 17-18. (Canceled)

Claim 19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, further comprising the steps of:

forming a black matrix for preventing light from leaking around the thin film transistors, gate bus line, and data bus lines,

forming a color filter layer on the second substrate; and

forming a second alignment layer on the color filter layer.

Claim 20. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 19, wherein the second alignment layer comprises one of polyimide, SiO<sub>2</sub>, polyvinylalcohol and polyamic acid.

Claims 21-24 (Canceled)

Claim 25. (Previously Presented) The in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device according to claim 5, wherein the common line is substantially perpendicular to the data bus lines.

Claim 26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the common line is substantially perpendicular to the data bus lines.

Claims 27-28. (Canceled)